The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Clear statement is argument.
—W. G. T. Shedd.

WHOLE NO. 1153 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1933 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 23, NO. 10

Solving the Problems of Industry

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is the outstanding representative of that eminent and almost sanctified leadership which has had full control for years of all the means of production, the channels of distribution, and most of the avenues of expression and Government.

With this unlimited power these business executives have led us to our present exalted state where more than 13,000,000 working men and women are in the army of the unemployed, while both they and their dependents, numbering many millions more, suffer the distress that comes from destitution flowing from inadequate provision for relief.

In addition, this exalted leadership has arbitrarily made wholesale reductions in wages amounting to billions of dollars, by means of low wage rates and part-time work, for millions of other workers who are told they are indeed fortunate to have jobs.

With this brilliant record of their defeat and bankruptcy as industrial administrators, the Chamber of Commerce at its spring meeting in Washington paid the following tribute to the self-asserted ability of its members to rejuvenate business prosperity:

> **"Those who are best equipped to solve the problems of industry are those who themselves are engaged in industry."**

It might be arrant effrontery, but probably it is merely sheer stupidity, that leads this self-righteous instrument of befuddled big business to oppose President Roosevelt's bill to curb the issuance of fraudulent securities, and to proclaim that the orphaned gold standard still "is the only international monetary standard that has commanded general acceptance."

In explaining its proposed machinery for the solution of industrial problems, including wages and hours for the workers, the Chamber said:

> **"Each trade association representative of its industry or branch, in accordance with its conditions and in conference with the approved agency of government, should be permitted to promulgate fair rules for industrial production and distribution, TO IMPROVE THE STATUS OF LABOR, the industries of the nation and the public welfare."**

Organized labor, scanning the effect of years of industrial self-government by these trade associations made up exclusively of employers, will prefer to improve its own status by effective trade unionism rather than depend on those agencies which have by arrogance and stupidity brought the industries of the nation to such a sorry pass, which agencies are so happily represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Three California Congressmen Favor Chinese Labor on American Ships

Low-Wage Coolies are More Profitable Than American Workers—Dockweiler Says Rich Californians Need 100,000 Chinese for Servants—Organized Labor Supports Dies Bill to Prevent Immigrant Smuggling.

Washington.—Congressmen John F. Dockweiler, J. H. Hoeppel and Ralph R. Eltse, all from California, vigorously defended, before the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, the employment of cheap Chinese coolie labor by American shipowners in the operation of their vessels.

Their defense of coolie labor was made in connection with the hearings held by the Immigration Committee on the bill introduced by Congressman Dies of Texas to prevent the wholesale smuggling of aliens into the United States by means of loopholes in Federal legislation which permits them to be hired as "seamen" in foreign ports and dumped into American ports as "seamen" when if they were not so labeled they would be excluded under the immigration law.

All three of the California Representatives opposed the Dies bill.

100,000 Coolies for California

Mr. Dockweiler not only wanted the maximum number possible of Chinese coolies in the American-owned merchant marine, but declared that right now the the State of California needs 100,000 low-wage Chinese to help solve what he called the "servant problem."

By the "servant problem" Congressman Dockweiler evidently meant the difficulties experienced by well-to-do Californians in finding enough low-wage Americans, or even naturalized aliens, whose economic conditions are bad enough to compel them to become servants for the indecently low wages paid this class of workers.

Therefore, according to Mr. Dockweiler, the one thing needed to bring supreme happiness for wealthy Californians is to import for their use 100,000 low-wage Chinese coolies.

Take Out Equal Crews

The Dies bill makes the Government inspection of alleged alien seamen more rigid and provides that ships coming into American ports manned with crews the majority of which were taken on at foreign ports shall, when leaving the United States ports, carry a crew at least equal in number to the crew taken on at the foreign ports.

Furuseth Defends Dies Bill

Andrew Furuseth, legislative agent of the International Seamen's Union of America, told the committee that the Dies bill is primarily a measure to protect American seamen by providing opportunities for their employment on American ships.

"The American seamen," he said, "see aliens employed while they are starving.

"They see the American shipowners drawing more money from the Government for carrying the mails than it costs to operate their vessels.

American Seamen Driven from Ships

"They have seen the percentage of native American seamen increase on our vessels to more than 50 per cent in 1920 when the policies favoring them were respected and enforced to some extent. Since 1920 they have seen the natives reduced to about 35 per cent and the Chinese seamen, who are not included in the Exclusion law, increased from 1,000 to more than 14,000.

"The American seamen find themselves starving while the aliens are working and eating. They are going away from the sea to tell their buddies that American vessels are not for Americans.

"They are drifting from surprise to contempt, and from contempt to scorn and hate, and are drinking in communistic ideas until they have neither time nor patience for their own country's ideas.

"We respectfully represent that this condition—the smuggling and the unjust employment of aliens when citizens are starving—is of very high importance and that to us is seems to be a real emergency."

Organized Labor Supports Dies Bill

W. C. Hushing, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor; A. F. Stout, representing all of the railroad brotherhoods, and James H. Patton, representing the Immigration Restriction League, the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics of the State of New York, and the Fraternal Patriotic Americans of the State of Pennsylvania, supported Mr. Furuseth in favoring the enactment of the Dies bill.

Shipping Interests Favor Cheap Aliens

In addition to the coolie-loving Congressman from California, the Dies bill was opposed by Joseph Mayper, representing the Transatlantic Steamship Conferences; Ira L. Ewers, representing the American Steamship Owners' Association and the New York Maritime Exchange, and Captain W. J. Peterson, representing the Pacific - American Steamship Owners' Association.

The representatives of the shipping interests all emphasized the fact that low wages paid their alien seamen increased the profits of the shipowners. Therefore, they opposed any additional restrictions on either the number of alien seamen permitted or the wholesale smuggling of seamen into the United States under present legislation.

A. Dana Hodgdon, representing the State Department, opposed the bill principally because foreign governments had expressed their opposition to it.

T. H. Madigan, legislative counsel of the United States Shipping Board, said the board opposed the bill.

INDUSTRY CONTROL PLAN CONSIDERED BY PRESIDENT

Appoints Committee to Draft Bill Dealing with Production Stabilization, Prices, Hours of Labor and Large Public Works Program.

Washington. — President Roosevelt appointed Senator Wagner, of New York; Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts; Secretary of Labor Perkins; Assistant Secretary of Commerce Dickinson; Hugh Johnson, chief of Bernard Baruch's research staff, and Donald Richberg, counsel for the rail brotherhoods, on a committee to formulate industrial control proposals to be included in the public works bill, said to call for an appropriation of $3,300,000,000.

The appointments were made after a conference of cabinet officers, Senate and House leaders and representatives of industry and labor at the White House.

Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, said that in general the plan will be for the various industrial units to enter into agreements on work hours, wages and prices with the approval of a government board. This board would have authority to enforce agreements upon any minorities which might attempt price cutting or should pay starvation wages.

The bill, it is understood, will provide for collective bargaining by labor through its own representatives and for agreements by industry and labor on wage scales.

Yellow Dog Contract Bill Made Law in Pennsylvania

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Senate passed the anti-yellow dog contract bill just before adjournment. The only vote against it was cast by Senator Buckman. The bill had already been passed by the House of Representatives, and becomes the law of the State with the signature of Governor Pinchot.

Ryan Gets Post on New York Emergency Relief Board

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Lehman appointed Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, as a member of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration to succeed John Sullivan, who resigned because of his recent appointment as a member of the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.

Missouri Overall Workers Strike Against Wage Cut

Lebanon, Mo.—Around 300 employes of the Rice-Stix overhall and shirt factory here struck in protest against a new production system which speed-up industrial engineers were seeking to install. Representatives of the strikers claimed the system would result in a wage cut. E. R. Freece, manager, said it was designed to "equalize" wages.

Green Denounces Hitler's War On Trade Unions of Germany

A. F. of L. President Says Protest Will Be Lodged with American Government Against Forcible Repression of Labor by Teuton Fascists.

Washington.—Vigorous condemnation of the action of Hitler's Government in Germany directed toward the destruction of the German trade union movement was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement here at the conclusion of the Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Declaring that the acts of Hitler's Fascists to encompass the annihilation of the organized labor movement in Germany were "destructive, dictatorial and indefensible," Mr. Green said:

Union Property Confiscated

"Information which the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor received from a direct and confidential source in Germany shows that the Hitler Government is suppressing the free trade unions throughout Germany in a most ruthless way.

"The offices and the administration of the German trade unions have been taken over by the Hitler authorities.

"Without warning their offices were raided; their property confiscated, the elected officers were arrested and representatives of the Hitler Government placed in full control.

"All of this was done without warning and without due process of law, through the exercise of force. The last semblance of voluntary, free, independent trade unionism in Germany has been brutally wiped out.

Similar to A. F. of L. Unions

"The people of the United States can better understand what this action means when it is explained and understood that the free, independent trade unions of Germany, which were organized many years ago and which have functioned uninterruptedly both under the Imperial Government and the Republic, are similar in character, in activity and in their functioning processes to the American Federation of Labor and to the National and International Unions affiliated with it.

"It would seem shocking to even contemplate that our free trade unions in America should be destroyed by some action of the Government.

"It is equally shocking to learn of the destruction of the free trade unions in Germany.

Workers Resent Hitler's Action

"Intense feeling has been aroused among the working people of the United States against the action of the Hitler Government toward the Trade Union Movement of Germany.

"A very close bond of fraternity and of sympathy exists between the officers and members of the trade union organizations in Germany and the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

"We deeply sympathize with the officers and members of the German trade unions in the terrific, destructive and humiliating experience which they are forced to undergo, and we protest vigorously and unitedly against the action of the Hitler Government in the exercise of its dictatorial power, over trade unions and the officers of the trade unions.

Protest Lodged with U. S. Government

"The Hitler Government has aroused a feeling of antagonism among the masses of the people of the United States.

"The American Federation of Labor will register its protest with the American Government against the destructive, dictatorial and indefensible acts of the Hitler Government toward the working men and women identified with the Trade Union Movement of Germany.

"Regardless of methods employed, the destruction of the Trade Union Movement of Germany by sheer force of governmental power, and the repressive tactics resorted to by the Hitler Government, we are confident, knowing the German working people as we do, that they cannot crush the spirit of trade-unionism, nor do we believe the German workers will surrender to the decree of an antocrat whose evident purpose is to maintain control of the German Nation through the exercise of military power and autocratic decrees.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor directed the Officers of the American Federation of Labor to secure full information regarding the destruction of the Trade Union Movement in Germany, and to extend to the German trade-unionists all support possible."

PRICE BOOSTING WITHOUT WAGE RAISES CONDEMNED

A. F. of L. Business Survey Declares Buying Power of Working Men and Women Must Be Increased to Forward Business Recovery.

Washington.—Several hundred thousand men have been put back to work during April, according to the Monthly Survey of Business compiled by the American Federation of Labor, which comments further:

"But after the spring season is over, it seems probable that business will continue downward unless government measures turn the tide. For deflation forces are still strong and the situation is still too uncertain to start credit flowing from the banks."

The Survey presents illuminating graphs showing the course of currency depreciation and the effects the abandonment of the gold standard by England had on commodity prices and unemployment there and in the United States. Suspension of gold payments by the United States had, by the end of April, sent the dollar 14 per cent below par and sharply raised wheat and cotton prices, the Survey finds.

On the question of price boosting inaugurated by Congress and the President, and the purchasing power of the masses, the Survey said:

"By whatever method prices are raised unless provision is made to raise wages proportionately purchasing power will be relatively reduced and the price increase will not establish a balanced upward movement of business.

"The danger of inflation is that it may create an unbalance of economic forces and get out of control.

"Assuring workers increases in proportion to increases in prices and productivity would provide a strong balancing force."

BANK CURB BILL DELAYS INSURANCE FOR DEPOSITS

Washington.—Insurance of bank deposits is deferred until July 1, 1934, under the terms of the revised Glass bill introduced in the Senate by the Virginia Senator and referred to the Banking and Currency Committee, which is expected to report it shortly.

The bill forbids acceptance of deposits and carrying on a security business at the same time by private banking houses. Private banks which accept deposits must submit to periodic examinations by Comptroller of the Currency.

These provisions will not take effect, however, until two years after the law has been signed by the President. This is to give big private banking houses like Morgan and Company the same time to choose which business they shall follow as is given commercial banks to divorce security affiliates under another section of the bill.

The revised Glass bill is understood to have the approval of President Roosevelt.

Forestry Workers Strike; 15 Are Expelled from Camp

Camp Dix, N. J.—A strike at the Citizens Conservation Camp here resulted in the summary dismissal by Brig. Gen. H. L. Laubach, Commander, of 45 of the forestery workers, and the reinstatement of 17 who claimed they were forced to join the "walk-out" by threats of being "beaten up."

The strike started when beans were substituted at the mess hall for potatoes, which the men claimed were not properly cooked, and other conditions at the camp were denounced. Major William R. Schmidt, executive officer, said the strike had been expected for some time. There are about 1,400 men in the camp, of whom some 600 are Negroes, recuited from among the unemployed in New York City and Newark.

Labor Official Made Member Of N. Y. Beer Control Board

New York.—James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, has been appointed a member of the New York City Beer Control Board, which will pass on all applications for manufacture and sale of 3.2 per cent beer in the metropolitan area, making its recommendations for license to the State Board headed by Edward P. Mulrooney, former police commissioner.

Quinn is resident of Brooklyn and a member of the United Hatters Union of North America since 1907, serving as international representative from 1918 until recently. He is 45 years of age.

BRITISH CHEMICAL CONCERN RESTORES 1931 WAGE CUT

London, Eng.—In his annual address at the meeting of the stockholders of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, Sir Harry McGowan, chairman and managing director, announced that the wage reduction imposed on a large body of the concern's employes in 1931 had been abolished.

"This restoration of pay to our workers," Sir Harry said, "will add to the current purchasing power of those affected at the rate of 180,000 pounds per annum. This money will pass into circulation and will be of benefit to unemployment."

It was stated that an increase in net profits of 1,320,788 pounds, 38 per cent, made the wage restoration possible.

RAILROAD BILL GIVES WORKERS HARD BLOW

Attorney for Brotherhoods Says Most of the Operating Economies Will Be at Expense of Employes—Insists that Reorganization Must Include Responsibility for Jobless.

Washington.—Donald R. Richberg, of Chicago, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods, made a vigorous protest against the Administration bill for emergency reorganization of the railroads at the hearings on the measure held by the Senate Commerce Committee.

"Ninety per cent of the operating economies proposed under the bill," he said, "would be achieved at the expense of the railroad employes."

The committee heard Richberg after Interstate Commerce Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman had declared that large numbers of railroad workers would lose their jobs by the proposed consolidations of service and elimination of waste.

"Unemployment is the fundamental problem with which the country must deal and solve, if ruin is to be averted," Eastman said. "Nevertheless, it seems to me an unsound conclusion that employment should be preserved by retaining waste and inefficiency. This is particularly true of the railroads."

Senator Long of Louisiana urged the 30-hour week to "sop up the loss of jobs." Mr Eastman opposed this on the ground that it would increase the wage bill of the owners. Mr. Eastman is prominently mentioned for the post of Federal Coordinator under the terms of the measure.

Dr. W. M. W. Splawn, counsel for House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, agreed with Mr. Eastman that the proposed reorganization changes would throw large numbers of railroad workers into the unemployed army. He felt, however, that if the large economies resulted in lower freight and passenger rates, higher wages might follow.

Taking the position that those who assume responsibility for depriving men of employment must accept the obligation to provide employment or support for the men they force into idleness, Mr. Richberg offered a number of amendments to remedy the fundamental weakness of the reorganization bill.

He contended that the act should comprehend measures to improve labor conditions and insisted that to provide economic stability provision should be made for the participation of labor in planning industrial operations. In addition, the coordinator should be empowered to rehabilitate and improve the roads.

He said the coordinator's powers should extend over motor, air, water and other transportation service, and that there should be large reduction in fixed charges and broad retirement of unused property.

$500,000,000 RELIEF BILL GOES TO PRESIDENT

Washington.—The House of Representatives acting under a special rule sent to the White House the Wagner $500,000,000 relief bill for direct aid to states, without a record vote. The rule speeding up the bill was passed by a vote of 237 to 133.

The conference report was adopted without change but the Senate bill had been amended in some respects in conference, the most important being the raising of the administrator's salary to $10,000, from the original $8,500.

Coincident with the final passage and dispatch of the bill to President Roosevelt for approval, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced that all but $4,000,000 of the state relief funds heretofore appropriated have been exhausted, and that applications were on hand in excess of the balance.

Thirty-Hour-Week Bill Reported To the House of Representatives

Substitute for Black's Senate Measure Provides Federal License System—Includes Minimum Wage, Trade Union Collective Bargaining—Bans Yellow Dog Contract and Cheap-Labor Foreign Goods.

Washington.—As a substitute for Senator Black's straight six-hour day and five-day week bill passed weeks ago by the Senate, the House Labor Committee reported favorably a broad measure for Federal regulation of industry, the hours on which it may operate, and the wages to be paid workers coming under the scope of the measure. The revised bill was largely dictated by Representative Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Federal License System

The ends to be sought by the bill would be enforced by a Federal licensing system, with a Federal board of three members to supervise the proposed regulation of production, wages, and hours.

The Black bill barred from interstate commerce products made by labor employed more than six hours per day or five days per week. Under the House Labor Committee bill licenses to manufacture and ship goods in interstate and foreign commerce would be issued only to manufacturers who agree not to work their employes longer than the 30 hours per week prescribed by the measure.

Discretion Allowed

A degree of flexibility in hours is provided by the authority vested in the Federal Regulatory Board to permit certain industries under certain conditions to operate on a longer week "upon the submission of satisfactory proof of the existence of special conditions making it necessary for certain workers to work more time than herein provided."

Industrial Regulation

The bill includes provisions to permit trade associations and organized labor to work out, within the limitations of the measure, their own problems of wages, hours, working conditions and restrictions of production. Industries following this practice would be automatically licensed by the Federal board. Other industries, not members of trade associations but willing to abide by trade association standards, would also be promptly licensed.

Industries which refuse to be bound by trade association agreements would be regulated directly by the Federal board.

Wages and Living Standards

The bill stipulates that a license would be denied to any manufacturer or dealer whose employes do not receive "a just and reasonable weekly wage sufficient to permit such workers to maintain standards of living of decency and comfort."

In the enforcement of this minimum wage section the Federal board would be empowered to determine what wage would permit "decent and comfortable standards of living" adjusted to a weekly basis.

Yellow Dog Contract Banned

The Connery bill would deny licenses to producers who employ persons under 16 years of age, forced or indentured labor, or whose employes sign yellow dog contracts.

Covers Foreign Goods

One of the important restrictions carried by the measure would direct the Secretary of the Treasury "to prohibit the entry of foreign-made goods, which are similar or comparable to goods produced in the United States, if such foreign-made goods are entered at total landed costs which are less than American cost of production of similar or comparable American-made goods."

Exempted Commodities

Agricultural products processed for first sale, dairy products and canned goods including sea food, fruits and vegetables, are exempted from the terms of the bill. Canneries would only be exempted seasonally.

Federal Board Members

The Federal Regulation Board prescribed by the bill would consist of the Secretary of Labor and two members to be appointed by the President. One of the presidential appointees would be a representative of organized labor, the other a representative of employers participating in trade association agreements. The appointed members would receive salaries of $10,000 each.

Anti-Trust Laws Modified

The operation of the Connery 30-hour week bill is limited to two years, during which period the provisions of the Sherma nand Clayton ant.-trust laws conflicting with any provision of the measure would be suspended.

The penalty for violation of the measure would be a fine of $500 or six months imprisonment.

Pennsylvania Starvation - Wage Child Labor Employers Condemned by Green

Head of American Federation of Labor Says Inhuman Conditions are Imposed Upon 12,000 Children—Urges Adoption of Child Labor Amendment to Federal Constitution.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A strong condemnation of Pennsylvania employers who pay starvation wages to 12,000 children under 16 years of age was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement for Pittsburgh newspapers on the child labor situation in this State.

Declaring that Pennsylvania child labor exploiters are enemies of the people and should be subjected to public scorn in every community, he stressed the important work done by the A. F. of L. in protecting the Nation's children and urged the prompt adoption of the Federal child labor amendment by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

"The public disclosures which are being made regarding the employment of children at starvation wages in manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania reveal a most shocking state of economic and social affairs," Mr. Green said. "It is reasonable to conclude that similar conditions, or perhaps even worse, prevail in other manufacturing States.

"I regard those who are responsible for the exploitation of children in Pennsylvania, as revealed by the reports which have been made, as public enemies. They ought to be classified as such, and ought to be be treated as such. It is bad enough to exploit adults, but it is infinitely worse to exploit helpless, defenseless children.

Abolish All Child Labor

"Labor holds that child labor should be totally abolished. There is no defense for the employment of children.

"It is because labor realizes fully the evil of child labor that it favors the enactment of Federal legislation which would eliminate child labor throughout the Nation. Minimum wage legislation will not accomplish this purpose.

No Mercy for Child Labor Exploiters

"At the moment when revelations are being made showing the extent to which employers are going in the exploitation of children, the Pennsylvania State Legislature is in session.

"It has thus far refused the appeal of labor to adopt the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Surely the horrible conditions surrounding the employment of child labor in Pennsylvania offer an unanswerable argument in favor of the adoption of the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"No mercy should be shown to these manufacturers and employers of labor who are exploiting child labor in towns and cities in Pennsylvania.

"The reports show that more than 12,000 children under 16 years of age, exclusive of those engaged in domestic service, are working under inhuman, sweatshop conditions in Pennsylvania. This is a blot upon our civilization and a reflection upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Let every employer of labor who is guilty of child exploitation be held up to public scorn. Let an aroused public conscience and an active public opinion be the forces which will compel organizations of all kind, and legislative bodies, to act and act quickly in order to prevent further exploitation of child labor.

Federal Amendment Necessary

"The American Federation of Labor is leading in the fight for the protection of the children.

"Regardless of the indifferent attitude of many State legislatures to the serious question of child labor, the American Federation of Labor will continue its efforts to secure the adoption of both the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Federal legislation as well, designed to prohibit child labor and to protect the children of the Nation."

NEW BONUS ARMY BARRED FROM U. S. CAPITOL GROUNDS

10,000 Veteran Petitioners for Federal Relief Housed and Fed at Government Expense.

Washington—The first contingent of the "bonus army" to arrive here on the new "march" ran into difficulties when the men attempted to parade on the Capitol Plaza while committees canvassed the House and Senate, and police reserves hurriedly rushed to the "Hill" and promptly herded the veterans to the sidelines. No resistance was reported.

Under the plan worked out by Louis McHenry Howe, President Roosevelt's secretary, Gen. Frank T. Hines, veteran administrator, and the Veterans Liason Committee, 20 veterans from each Congressional district in the United States, approximating 10,000 in all, were to be housed and fed by the Government at Fort Hunt, a U. S. Army reservation about 10 miles down the Potomac River from Washington on the Virginia side.

Fort Hunt for some time has been maintained by caretakers, but a company of regular troops was transferred there to prepare the camp for the coming bonus army.

STRIKE OF COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERMEN SPREADS OUT

Astoria, Oregon.—The strike of the Columbia River fishermen and cannery workers entered the second week of the new packing season yesterday with no signs of settlement, but, on the contrary, indications that it was spreading over the Coastal area into the North.

Plants on Columbia River are, of Course, suspended, after packing a little fish that had been caught in the first few days of the season up the river.

The cannery workers are out in sympathy with the fishermen, and the compromise offered by the packers was rejected.

The fishermen have demanded 8 cents a pound for raw stock, as against 6 cents paid last year. The compromise was believed to have been 7 cents, which would have permitted an opening of $1.75, Coast on fancy halves. If the packers are forced to yield in full, and this is not unlikely, the opening on fancy halves will be $2, Coast.

Brokers here are being posted about developments on the river every day. Reports coming from the Northwest have indicated the spread of the trouble up to Puget Sound.

Striking Knitters Win Demands

Sherburne, N. Y.—One hundred and fifty strikers at Sherburne branch of the Utica Knitting Co. won important demands from the company and returned to work.

South Carolina Mill Workers Strike for Increased Wages

Bamburg, S. C.—Approximately 250 employes, men and women, of the Bamburg branch of the Santee Mills struck when the management refused a 15 per cent increase in wages.

A committee of the strikers stated that the price of cotton has been boosted and that merchants have jacked up the cost of living.

John H. Cope, of Orangeburg, is president of the two South Carolina units. He refused to make any statement regarding the strike. Evidently he had not heard of President Roosevelt's request that employers advance wages at least in accordance with increased living costs.

Roosevelt Plans Partnership Of Government and Industry

Complusory Industrial Agreements Advocated to Increase Profits, Obtain Fair Wages and Hours, Prevent Cut-Throat Competition and Lessen Child Labor—Commodity Price Boost Justified.

Washington.—Federal legislation to bring about economic planning, prevention of cut-throat competition, reorganization of the railroads, modification of the anti-trust laws and other measures designed to assist in restoring normal business conditions were outlined by President Roosevelt in his second radio address to the American people.

"Well-considered and conservative measures," he said, "would be proposed which will attempt to give to the industrial workers of the country a more fair wage return, prevent cut-throat competition and unduly long hours for labor, and at the same time to encourage each industry to prevent overproduction."

The President pointed out that the railroad reorganization bill now before Congress "seeks to provide and make certain definite planning by the railroads themselves, with the assistance of the Government, to eliminate the duplication and waste that is now resulting in railroad receiverships and continued operating deficits."

On the disputed question of economic planning, the President said that the "Government ought to have the right, and will have the right, after surveying and planning for an industry, to prevent, with the assistance of the overwhelming majority of that industry, unfair practice, and to enforce this agreement by the authority of the Government."

The President took the cotton goods industry to illustrate what he meant by Government compulsion to enforce industrial agreements.

He expressed the belief that 90 per cent of the cotton manufacturers would agree to eliminate starvation wages, would agree to stop long hours of employment, would agree to stop child labor, would agree to prevent overproduction that would result in unsalable surpluses. "But what good is such an agreement," he said, "if the other 10 per cent of cotton manufacturers pay starvation wages, require long hours, employ children in their mills and turn out burdensome surpluses? The unfair 10 per cent could produce goods so cheaply that the fair 90 per cent would be compelled to meet the unfair conditions." Under these conditions, he claimed, the Federal Government should have the authority to enforce the agreement.

While advocating the continuance of anti-trust legislation to prevent the creation of monopolies and forbid "unreasonable profits," the President held that "these laws were never intended to encourage the kind of unfair competition that results in long hours, starvation wages and overproduction."

With regard to price boosting, the President said that the "definite objective" of his price-raising policy is to jack up the prices of commodities "to such an extent that those who have borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of a dollar which they borrowed."

The President emphasized the point that his various forms of Government regulation of economic affairs, including legislation already enacted as well as measures in preparation, are not in reality Government control, but rather a "partnership between Government and farming and industry and transportation, not partnership in profits, for the profits will still go to the citizens, but rather a partnership in planning and partnership to see that the plans are carried out."

GOV. LEHMAN SIGNS TH[illegible] PREVAILING WAGE BILLS

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Lehman has signed three bills strengthening existing laws relating to payment of prevailing wage rates on public works.

One provides that municipal and state contracts shall include a clause specifying the prevailing rate of wages to be paid on each job.

Another bill provides that all contracts for state, county, town and village highways must state the minimum hourly wage to be paid.

The third bill provides that in sparsely settled areas where there are no workers of the type for which the rate is to be established the fiscal agent may take the rate for the "first large civil division," which might be a city or an entire county.